

DOCKET NO: 248556US55CONT

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT & TRADEMARK OFFICE

IN RE APPLICATION OF :
DOMINIQUE LOUBINOUX : EXAMINER: AFTERGUT, J. H.
SERIAL NO: 10/068,857 :
FILED: FEBRUARY 11, 2002 : GROUP ART UNIT: 1791
FOR: METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR :
THE MANUFACTURE OF COMPOSITE
SHEETS

PETITION UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 1.182

COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA 22313

SIR:

Petitioner respectfully requests the Office invoke the supervisory authority of the Commissioner and compel the Examiner to enter and consider the Reply Brief filed in the present application on July 30, 2008.

Petitioner timely submitted a Reply Brief on July 30, 2008 in response to an Examiner's Answer having a mailing date of June 24, 2008. Petitioner's Reply Brief was submitted together with a Request for Oral Hearing and the corresponding fee as set forth under 37 C.F.R. § 41.20(b)(3). Petitioner's July 30, 2008 submission included a cover sheet signed by a patent practitioner of record. The cover sheet identified Petitioner's July 30 Reply Brief and Request for Oral Hearing. A copy of Petitioner's July 30, 2008 submission, including the signed cover page is attached as Appendix I.

The Office mailed a Communication on October 10, 2008 indicating that Petitioner's July 30 Reply Brief was not considered because it was not in compliance with 37 C.F.R.

§ 41.41(a). The Office's October 10 Communication specified that Petitioner's July 30 Reply Brief was not signed by an attorney or agent of record. A copy of the Office's October 10 Communication is attached as Appendix II.

Petitioner submits that Petitioner's July 30 Reply Brief is in compliance with 37 C.F.R. § 41.41(a) as evidence by the fact that Petitioner's July 30 Reply Brief included a cover page signed by a patent practitioner of record. Further, Petitioner's July 30 Reply Brief met each of the conditions set forth in 37 C.F.R. § 41.41(a)(1) and (2); i.e., (i) Petitioner's July 30 Reply Brief was filed within two months from the date of the Examiner's answer, and (ii) Petitioner's July 30 Reply Brief did not include any new or non-admitted amendment or any new or non-admitted affidavit or other evidence.

37 C.F.R. § 41.41 does not include an explicit requirement that a Reply Brief be signed. MPEP §1208 does not set forth and particular location or manner in which a Reply Brief should be signed.

37 C.F.R. § 1.33(b) requires that amendments and other papers be signed by a patent practitioner of record. Like 37 C.F.R. § 41.41, 37 C.F.R. § 1.33 does not specify the location of a patent practitioner's signature on papers submitted to the USPTO.

Petitioner submits that Petitioner's July 30 signed cover page identifying Petitioner's July 30 Reply Brief meets the requirements set forth in 37 C.F.R. § 1.33 and § 41.41 and thus it is appropriate for the Commissioner to compel the Examiner to enter and consider Petitioner's July 30 Reply Brief.

Moreover, it is an abuse of the Office's discretionary authority to strictly construe its regulations so as to defeat their design and purpose, especially where, as here, the letter of the law has been satisfied. To refuse entry of Petitioner's July 30 reply Brief elevates form over substance. In any case, a copy of Petitioner's July 30 Appeal Brief including a patent practitioner's signature on the last page is attached as Appendix III.

Petitioner submits that the present Petition should be granted and Petitioner's July 30 Reply Brief should be entered and considered.

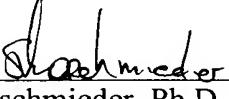
Respectfully submitted,

OBLON, SPIVAK, McCLELLAND,
MAIER & NEUSTADT, P.C.

Customer Number

22850

Tel: (703) 413-3000
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(OSMMN 06/04)



Stefan U. Koschmieder, Ph.D.
Registration No. 50,238

APPENDIX I



Docket No.: 248556US55CONT

OBLON
SPIVAK

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA 22313

RE: Application Serial No.: 10/068,857

Applicants: Dominique LOUBINOUX

Filing Date: February 11, 2002

For: METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR THE
MANUFACTURE OF COMPOSITE SHEETS

Group Art Unit: 1791

Examiner: AFTERGUT, J.

SIR:

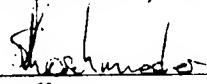
Attached hereto for filing are the following papers:

**REPLY BRIEF UNDER 37 C.F.R. §41.41
REQUEST FOR ORAL HEARING**

Our online credit card payment in the amount of **\$1030.00** is being made covering any required fees. In the event any variance exists between the amount enclosed and the Patent Office charges for filing the above-noted documents, including any fees required under 37 C.F.R. 1.136 for any necessary Extension of Time to make the filing of the attached documents timely, please charge or credit the difference to our Deposit Account No. 15-0030. Further, if these papers are not considered timely filed, then a petition is hereby made under 37 C.F.R. 1.136 for the necessary extension of time.

Respectfully submitted,

OBLON, SPIVAK, McCLELLAND,
MAIER & NEUSTADT, P.C.



Jean-Paul Lavallee
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Stefan U. Koschmieder, Ph.D.
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COPY

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Docket No. 248556US55CONT

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

IN RE APPLICATION OF: Dominique LOUBINOUX

SERIAL NO: 10/068,857

GAU: 1791

FILED: February 11, 2002

EXAMINER: AFTERGUT, J.

FOR: METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF COMPOSITE SHEETS

REQUEST FOR ORAL HEARING

COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA 22313

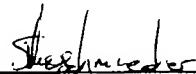
SIR:

Applicant's representative hereby respectfully requests that an Oral Hearing be scheduled in the above-identified application.

A credit card payment in the amount of **\$1,030.00** to cover the fee is being made and any further charges may be made against the Attorney of Record's Deposit Account No. **15-0030**.

Respectfully Submitted,

OBLON, SPIVAK, McCLELLAND,
MAIER & NEUSTADT, P.C.



Jean-Paul Lavallee

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SERIAL NO: 10/068,857 :
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SHEETS

REPLY BRIEF UNDER 37 C.F.R. §41.41

COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA 22313

SIR:

Responsive to the Examiner's Answer of June 24, 2008, Appellants submit the present Reply Brief including the remarks below in rebuttal.

III. STATUS OF THE CLAIMS

Claims 30-31, 44, 47, 52 and 54-59 are pending in the application. Claims 1-29, 32-43, 45-46, 48-51 and 53 are canceled claims. The rejection of Claims 30-31, 44, 47, 52 and 54-59 is appealed.

VI. GROUNDS OF REJECTION

The grounds of rejection are set forth in the Appeal Brief filed on May 27, 2008 (see pages 2-3) and the Examiner's Answer of June 24, 2008 (see pages 4-10). The Grounds of Rejection of the May 27, 2008 Appeal brief are reproduced below.

COPY

A. **Claims 30-31, 44, 47, 52 and 54-59 are rejected as obvious under the meaning 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Middelman (US 5,269,863) in combination with one or more of O'Connor (US 4,800,113); NASA ("Solventless Fabrication of Reinforced Composites"); Curzio (US 4,539,249); U.K. Patent 2,190,041 (UK '041); Vane (US 4,445,693); and Matsuo (US 5,989,710) (see section no. 2 on pages 2-7 of the Office Action of July 13, 2006).**

The Office cites Middelman as a primary reference for describing a method for making a composite sheet that includes providing and combining different bundles of thread and impregnating the combined bundles with a matrix. The Office combines Middelman with one or more secondary references from the group of O'Connor, NASA, Curzio, UK '041, Vane and Matsuo for the description of the use of a thread that includes a blend of thermoplastic organic fiber and a reinforcing fiber to avoid the disadvantages of the impregnation step described in the primary reference (see the paragraph bridging pages 3 and 4 of the Office Action of August 27, 2007). The Office asserts that it would be obvious to modify Middelman in the manner taught by the secondary references to arrive at the presently claimed invention.

VII. ARGUMENT

The Examiner responded to Appellant's May 27, 2008 Appeal Brief by again asserting that the claimed method is obvious because it would be obvious to use the thermoplastic fiber of one or more of the cited secondary references (e.g., O'Connor, NASA Tech Brief, U.K. Patent 2,190,041, Curzio, Matsuo, and/or Vane) in the process of the primary reference (i.e., Middelman (U.S. 5,269,863)). See section 10, pages 10-13 of the Examiner's Answer. Appellants submit that the Examiner fails to give proper weight to the teachings of the cited references as they relate to the difficulties with which one of ordinary skill would be faced with when making the asserted modification to the process of Middelman.

Appellants submit that the references relied on by the Examiner as a basis for rejecting the claimed method as obvious would not be combined in the manner asserted by the Examiner because doing so is contrary to the express teachings of the references.

At the outset, it should be noted that the method of Claim 30 results in the manufacture of a composite sheet having the structure defined by the claim language. The composite sheet formed by the presently claimed method contains solely three layers (i.e., see the last two lines of Claim 30 which require "the composite sheet comprises solely the first bundle of parallel threads, the lap of threads, and the second bundle of parallel threads"). Equally important is the requirement of Claim 30 that "the threads of the first layer, second layer and third layer are separate and unconnected from threads in any other layer".

The fiber structures used and/or formed in the secondary references cited by the Examiner are complex structures that include interwoven layers of thread that impart fabric-like properties to the fibers. The fabric-like properties of the fibers of the cited art are the basis for making the inventions disclosed in the cited art useful.

For example, UK '041 discloses the following:

The incorporation, according to this invention, of the polyaryletherketone in the form of fabric members (preferably of less than 150 micrometers diameter) into a fabric together with the reinforcing fabric members improves the uniformity of consolidation, and takes advantage of the desirable draping and "give" characteristics of a fabric to conform more easily and more accurately to a required complex curvature, especially a spherical, domed or hemispheroidal, or paraboloid, preferably hollow, curvature, when a curved composite article e.g. a sheet or panel is required.

See page 1, lines 20-25 of UK '041 (underlining added).

Appellants submit that this teaching of UK '041 is incompatible with the presently claimed invention. The presently claimed method includes laying different layers of unconnected threads on top of one another. It makes no sense for the Examiner to assert that one would modify UK '041 to arrive at the presently claimed invention because (i) the

presently claimed method excludes fabrics (i.e., woven fiber layers), and (ii) the layered structure of the presently claimed invention would be unable to form a curvature without completely falling apart (e.g., it would not have the draping and give characteristics described in UK '041).

Further, the Examiner relies on Curzio (U.S. 4,539,249) as support for the assertion that it would be obvious to use a thermoplastic fiber disclosed in Middleman to arrive at the presently claimed invention. However, like UK '041 above, Curzio discloses the use of such a thermoplastic thread only if the thread layers are connected with one another. Curzio discloses in the Abstract (underlining added):

Reinforced structures of graphite, fiberglass, and the like, together with thermoplastic resinous fibers such as in ribbon, filament and monofilament form are produced. The graphite fiber is combined or blended with a resinous fiber to form a single yarn. The blended yarn is then woven into a soft, subtle and flexible fabric having the appropriate concentration of graphite and resin, and with good uniform characteristics...

Here again the prior art teaching is one that requires the use of a woven fabric for its structural characteristics. Such fabrics are excluded from the presently claimed method. There is no disclosure or suggestion in Curzio that a thermoplastic fiber may be useful in a structure that is unwoven or in which different layers of threads are unconnected with one another.

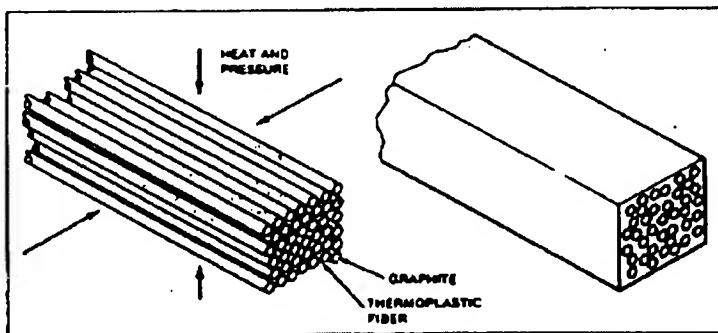
O'Connor likewise relies on the use of a woven fabric in order to provide a useful method:

Processes for preparing fiber reinforced thermoplastic articles are provided, for example, thermoplastic fibers and reinforcement fibers can be intermingled to produce a composite yarn, which is used to weave a fabric. Then the fabric heated to produce a reinforced article. As another example, thermoplastic yarn and reinforcement yarn can be woven together to produce a composite fabric, which, upon heating, produces a reinforced article.

See the Abstract of O'Connor (underlining added).

Again, the art relied on by the Examiner requires the use of a thermoplastic-containing thread that is in the form of a woven fabric. There is no disclosure or suggestion that any thermoplastic fiber disclosed in O'Connor may be used in a manner where it is not interconnected with other fibers of different layers of a fabric.

NASA Tech Brief likewise discloses a complex multilayer structure that includes threads that are present unidirectionally. The drawing of NASA Tech Brief is reproduced below to illustrate this point.



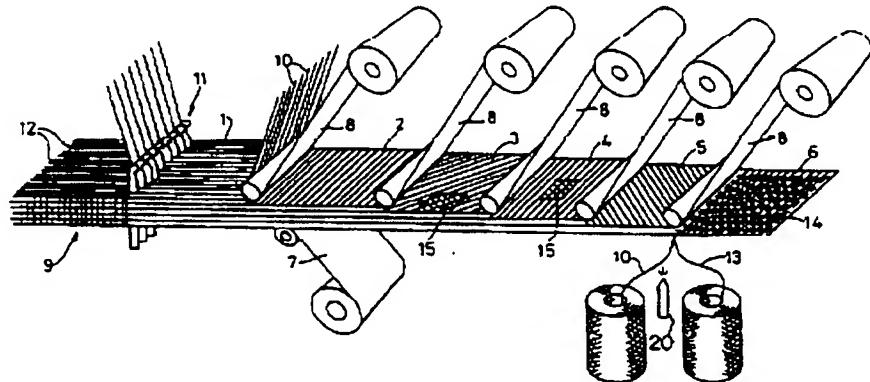
As is readily evident from the drawing, multiple layers of threads exist in the structure of the NASA Tech Brief. Not only is this structure excluded from the presently claimed invention because it includes more layers than allowed in the present claims, it is further in violation of the claimed invention because the threads are only unidirectional and thus the structure made thereby cannot meet the requirement of the present claims which recite perpendicularly oriented thread.

Matsuo (U.S. '5,989,710) likewise discloses the use of unidirectional reinforcing threads rather than a method which must produce a composite sheet having the thread structure recited in the present claims. For example, each of the examples of Matsuo provides only unidirectional thread orientation. There is no disclosure or suggestion in Matsuo that any modification of the Matsuo method is possible such that Middelman can be modified to provide a method that effectively produces the composite sheet manufactured in the presently claimed invention.

The same is true of Vane (U.S. 5,445,693). Vane may describe a process that forms a composite sheet in a continuous manner, however, Vane requires that the various thread layers are interconnected, in violation of the present claim limitations. For example:

The invention provides a method of providing a formable composite material comprising providing a reinforcing material (9) having a plurality of superimposed layers (1-6), each layer consisting of a plurality of unidirectional non-woven yarns or threads (10) laid side-by-side, the yarns or threads in at least some of the different layers extending in different directions, said layers being stitched (12) together, and before said stitching incorporating in or with the reinforcing material (9) a matrix material (7, 8).

See the Abstract of Vane and Figure 1 reproduced below.



Again, the art relied on by the Examiner discloses the formation of a composite sheet in a manner that is contradictory to the claimed invention; namely, by stitching together a plurality of fibers before such fibers undergo treatment to form a composite.

The Examiner has put forth no evidence whatsoever that one of ordinary skill in the art would in fact have been motivated to make the composite structure recited in the present claims by modifying the cited references. The Examiner appears to rely solely on the premise that: because thermoplastic fibers had previously been used in making composite structures, it would be obvious to modify the matrix impregnation method of Middelman to replace matrix impregnation with a thermoplastic fiber.

The Examiner ignores the substantial differences between the composite sheet formed in the presently claimed method and the composite sheets of the secondary references. For example, each of the secondary references uses a complex multilayered thread structure which may have interconnected threads whereas the presently claimed invention excludes such structures. The secondary references emphasize the importance of using such structures, to make use of the advantageous properties of fabrics such as draping and resilience.

Appellant submits, contrary to the Examiner's assertion, that those of ordinary skill in the art would have no expectation that modifying Middelman to substitute matrix impregnation with thermoplastic fibers would be successful in the thread structure recited in the claims. In fact, the secondary references' disclosure of the importance of the fabric-like properties of the prior art thread structures would lead one of skill in the art to believe the opposite; namely, that a method of forming a composite sheet that used only three layers of unconnected threads would not be successful because (i) the threads would not remain oriented properly during the method, (ii) the threads would have insufficient give and drape, and/or (iii) the resulting composite sheet would not be effective for any purpose.

Arguendo, even if the Examiner is correct that an artisan viewing the prior art as a whole would have been motivated to use a thermoplastic matrix fiber in the process of Middelman, an assertion to which Appellant disagrees, such a suggestion still falls short of the presently claimed invention because there is no basis for expecting that such a method would successfully provide a useful composite sheet in view of the contradictory disclosures of the cited art.

Therefore, as argued in the Appeal Brief of May 27, 2008, Appellant submits that the rejection is not sustainable and should be overturned.

Respectfully submitted,

OBLON, SPIVAK, McCLELLAND,
MAIER & NEUSTADT, P.C.

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Registration No. 50,238

APPENDIX II



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/068,857	02/11/2002	Dominique Loubinoux	248556US55 CONT'	8967
22850	7590	10/10/2008		
OBLON, SPIVAK, MCCLELLAND MAIER & NEUSTADT, P.C.			EXAMINER	
1940 DUKE STREET				AFTERGUT, JEFF II
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
				1791
			NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			10/10/2008	ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

patentdocket@oblon.com
oblonpat@oblon.com
jgardner@oblon.com

COPY



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450

APPLICATION NO./ CONTROL NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR / PATENT IN REEXAMINATION	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.
10068857	2/11/2002	LOUBINOUX, DOMINIQUE	248556US55 CONT

EXAMINER

Jeff H.. Aftergut

ART UNIT PAPER

1791 20081001

DATE MAILED:

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Commissioner for Patents

1. The reply brief filed on July 30, 2008 has not been considered because it is not in compliance with 37 CFR 41.41(a). The reply brief is not signed by an attorney or agent of record.
2. The request for oral hearing has been received and is noted herein.
3. Any further communications can be directed to Jeff Aftergut at 571-272-1212.

/Jeff H. Aftergut/
Primary Examiner
Art Unit: 1791

DOCKET NO: 248556US55CONT

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT & TRADEMARK OFFICE

DO NOT ENTER
/JHA/
10-1-08

IN RE APPLICATION OF :
DOMINIQUE LOUBINOUX : EXAMINER: AFTERGUT, J.
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REPLY BRIEF UNDER 37 C.F.R. §41.41

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Appellants submit that the references relied on by the Examiner as a basis for rejecting the claimed method as obvious would not be combined in the manner asserted by the Examiner because doing so is contrary to the express teachings of the references.

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For example, UK '041 discloses the following:

The incorporation, according to this invention, of the polyaryletherketone in the form of fabric members (preferably of less than 150 micrometers diameter) into a fabric together with the reinforcing fabric members improves the uniformity of consolidation, and takes advantage of the desirable draping and "give" characteristics of a fabric to conform more easily and more accurately to a required complex curvature, especially a spherical, domed or hemispheroidal, or paraboloid, preferably hollow, curvature, when a curved composite article e.g. a sheet or panel is required.

See page 1, lines 20-25 of UK '041 (underlining added).

Appellants submit that this teaching of UK '041 is incompatible with the presently claimed invention. The presently claimed method includes laying different layers of unconnected threads on top of one another. It makes no sense for the Examiner to assert that one would modify UK '041 to arrive at the presently claimed invention because (i) the

presently claimed method excludes fabrics (i.e., woven fiber layers), and (ii) the layered structure of the presently claimed invention would be unable to form a curvature without completely falling apart (e.g., it would not have the draping and give characteristics described in UK '041).

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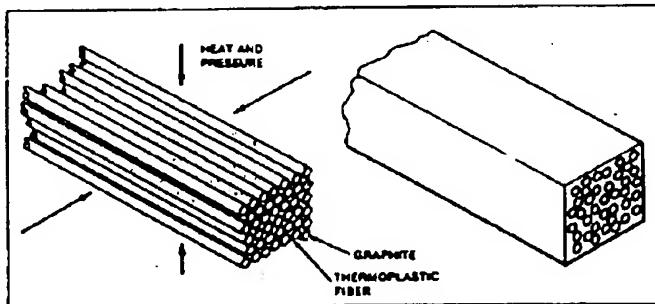
O'Connor likewise relies on the use of a woven fabric in order to provide a useful method:

Processes for preparing fiber reinforced thermoplastic articles are provided, for example, thermoplastic fibers and reinforcement fibers can be intermingled to produce a composite yarn, which is used to weave a fabric. Then the fabric heated to produce a reinforced article. As another example, thermoplastic yarn and reinforcement yarn can be woven together to produce a composite fabric, which, upon heating, produces a reinforced article.

See the Abstract of O'Connor (underlining added).

Again, the art relied on by the Examiner requires the use of a thermoplastic-containing thread that is in the form of a woven fabric. There is no disclosure or suggestion that any thermoplastic fiber disclosed in O'Connor may be used in a manner where it is not interconnected with other fibers of different layers of a fabric.

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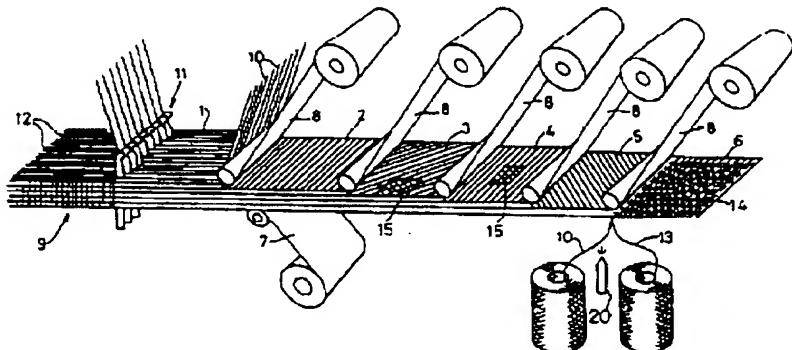
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Matsuo (U.S. '5,989,710) likewise discloses the use of unidirectional reinforcing threads rather than a method which must produce a composite sheet having the thread structure recited in the present claims. For example, each of the examples of Matsuo provides only unidirectional thread orientation. There is no disclosure or suggestion in Matsuo that any modification of the Matsuo method is possible such that Middelman can be modified to provide a method that effectively produces the composite sheet manufactured in the presently claimed invention.

The same is true of Vane (U.S. 5,445,693). Vane may describe a process that forms a composite sheet in a continuous manner, however, Vane requires that the various thread layers are interconnected, in violation of the present claim limitations. For example:

The invention provides a method of providing a formable composite material comprising providing a reinforcing material (9) having a plurality of superimposed layers (1-6), each layer consisting of a plurality of unidirectional non-woven yarns or threads (10) laid side-by-side, the yarns or threads in at least some of the different layers extending in different directions, said layers being stitched (12) together, and before said stitching incorporating in or with the reinforcing material (9) a matrix material (7, 8).

See the Abstract of Vane and Figure 1 reproduced below.



Again, the art relied on by the Examiner discloses the formation of a composite sheet in a manner that is contradictory to the claimed invention; namely, by stitching together a plurality of fibers before such fibers undergo treatment to form a composite.

The Examiner has put forth no evidence whatsoever that one of ordinary skill in the art would in fact have been motivated to make the composite structure recited in the present claims by modifying the cited references. The Examiner appears to rely solely on the premisic that: because thermoplastic fibers had previously been used in making composite structures, it would be obvious to modify the matrix impregnation method of Middelman to replace matrix impregnation with a thermoplastic fiber.

The Examiner ignores the substantial differences between the composite sheet formed in the presently claimed method and the composite sheets of the secondary references. For example, each of the secondary references uses a complex multilayered thread structure which may have interconnected threads whereas the presently claimed invention excludes such structures. The secondary references emphasize the importance of using such structures, to make use of the advantageous properties of fabrics such as draping and resilience.

Appellant submits, contrary to the Examiner's assertion, that those of ordinary skill in the art would have no expectation that modifying Middelman to substitute matrix impregnation with thermoplastic fibers would be successful in the thread structure recited in the claims. In fact, the secondary references' disclosure of the importance of the fabric-like properties of the prior art thread structures would lead one of skill in the art to believe the opposite; namely, that a method of forming a composite sheet that used only three layers of unconnected threads would not be successful because (i) the threads would not remain oriented properly during the method, (ii) the threads would have insufficient give and drape, and/or (iii) the resulting composite sheet would not be effective for any purpose.

Arguendo, even if the Examiner is correct that an artisan viewing the prior art as a whole would have been motivated to use a thermoplastic matrix fiber in the process of Middelman, an assertion to which Appellant disagrees, such a suggestion still falls short of the presently claimed invention because there is no basis for expecting that such a method would successfully provide a useful composite sheet in view of the contradictory disclosures of the cited art.

Application No. 10/068,857
Reply to Examiner's Answer of June 24, 2008

Therefore, as argued in the Appeal Brief of May 27, 2008, Appellant submits that the rejection is not sustainable and should be overturned.

Respectfully submitted,

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APPENDIX III

DOCKET NO: 248556US55CONT

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT & TRADEMARK OFFICE

IN RE APPLICATION OF :
DOMINIQUE LOUBINOUX : EXAMINER: AFTERGUT, J.
SERIAL NO: 10/068,857 :
FILED: FEBRUARY 11, 2002 : GROUP ART UNIT: 1791
FOR: METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR :
THE MANUFACTURE OF COMPOSITE
SHEETS

REPLY BRIEF UNDER 37 C.F.R. §41.41

COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA 22313

SIR:

Responsive to the Examiner's Answer of June 24, 2008, Appellants submit the present Reply Brief including the remarks below in rebuttal.

III. STATUS OF THE CLAIMS

Claims 30-31, 44, 47, 52 and 54-59 are pending in the application. Claims 1-29, 32-43, 45-46, 48-51 and 53 are canceled claims. The rejection of Claims 30-31, 44, 47, 52 and 54-59 is appealed.

VI. GROUND OF REJECTION

The grounds of rejection are set forth in the Appeal Brief filed on May 27, 2008 (see pages 2-3) and the Examiner's Answer of June 24, 2008 (see pages 4-10). The Grounds of Rejection of the May 27, 2008 Appeal brief are reproduced below.

A. **Claims 30-31, 44, 47, 52 and 54-59 are rejected as obvious under the meaning 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Middelman (US 5,269,863) in combination with one or more of O'Connor (US 4,800,113); NASA ("Solventless Fabrication of Reinforced Composites"); Curzio (US 4,539,249); U.K. Patent 2,190,041 (UK '041); Vane (US 4,445,693); and Matsuo (US 5,989,710) (see section no. 2 on pages 2-7 of the Office Action of July 13, 2006).**

The Office cites Middelman as a primary reference for describing a method for making a composite sheet that includes providing and combining different bundles of thread and impregnating the combined bundles with a matrix. The Office combines Middelman with one or more secondary references from the group of O'Connor, NASA, Curzio, UK '041, Vane and Matsuo for the description of the use of a thread that includes a blend of thermoplastic organic fiber and a reinforcing fiber to avoid the disadvantages of the impregnation step described in the primary reference (see the paragraph bridging pages 3 and 4 of the Office Action of August 27, 2007). The Office asserts that it would be obvious to modify Middelman in the manner taught by the secondary references to arrive at the presently claimed invention.

VII. ARGUMENT

The Examiner responded to Appellant's May 27, 2008 Appeal Brief by again asserting that the claimed method is obvious because it would be obvious to use the thermoplastic fiber of one or more of the cited secondary references (e.g., O'Connor, NASA Tech Brief, U.K. Patent 2,190,041, Curzio, Matsuo, and/or Vane) in the process of the primary reference (i.e., Middelman (U.S. 5,269,863)). See section 10, pages 10-13 of the Examiner's Answer. Appellants submit that the Examiner fails to give proper weight to the teachings of the cited references as they relate to the difficulties with which one of ordinary skill would be faced with when making the asserted modification to the process of Middelman.

Appellants submit that the references relied on by the Examiner as a basis for rejecting the claimed method as obvious would not be combined in the manner asserted by the Examiner because doing so is contrary to the express teachings of the references.

At the outset, it should be noted that the method of Claim 30 results in the manufacture of a composite sheet having the structure defined by the claim language. The composite sheet formed by the presently claimed method contains solely three layers (i.e., see the last two lines of Claim 30 which require "the composite sheet comprises solely the first bundle of parallel threads, the lap of threads, and the second bundle of parallel threads"). Equally important is the requirement of Claim 30 that "the threads of the first layer, second layer and third layer are separate and unconnected from threads in any other layer".

The fiber structures used and/or formed in the secondary references cited by the Examiner are complex structures that include interwoven layers of thread that impart fabric-like properties to the fibers. The fabric-like properties of the fibers of the cited art are the basis for making the inventions disclosed in the cited art useful.

For example, UK '041 discloses the following:

The incorporation, according to this invention, of the polyaryletherketone in the form of fabric members (preferably of less than 150 micrometers diameter) into a fabric together with the reinforcing fabric members improves the uniformity of consolidation, and takes advantage of the desirable draping and "give" characteristics of a fabric to conform more easily and more accurately to a required complex curvature, especially a spherical, domed or hemispheroidal, or paraboloid, preferably hollow, curvature, when a curved composite article e.g. a sheet or panel is required.

See page 1, lines 20-25 of UK '041 (underlining added).

Appellants submit that this teaching of UK '041 is incompatible with the presently claimed invention. The presently claimed method includes laying different layers of unconnected threads on top of one another. It makes no sense for the Examiner to assert that one would modify UK '041 to arrive at the presently claimed invention because (i) the

presently claimed method excludes fabrics (i.e., woven fiber layers), and (ii) the layered structure of the presently claimed invention would be unable to form a curvature without completely falling apart (e.g., it would not have the draping and give characteristics described in UK '041).

Further, the Examiner relies on Curzio (U.S. 4,539,249) as support for the assertion that it would be obvious to use a thermoplastic fiber disclosed in Middleman to arrive at the presently claimed invention. However, like UK '041 above, Curzio discloses the use of such a thermoplastic thread only if the thread layers are connected with one another. Curzio discloses in the Abstract (underlining added):

Reinforced structures of graphite, fiberglass, and the like, together with thermoplastic resinous fibers such as in ribbon, filament and monofilament form are produced. The graphite fiber is combined or blended with a resinous fiber to form a single yarn. The blended yarn is then woven into a soft, subtle and flexible fabric having the appropriate concentration of graphite and resin, and with good uniform characteristics...

Here again the prior art teaching is one that requires the use of a woven fabric for its structural characteristics. Such fabrics are excluded from the presently claimed method. There is no disclosure or suggestion in Curzio that a thermoplastic fiber may be useful in a structure that is unwoven or in which different layers of threads are unconnected with one another.

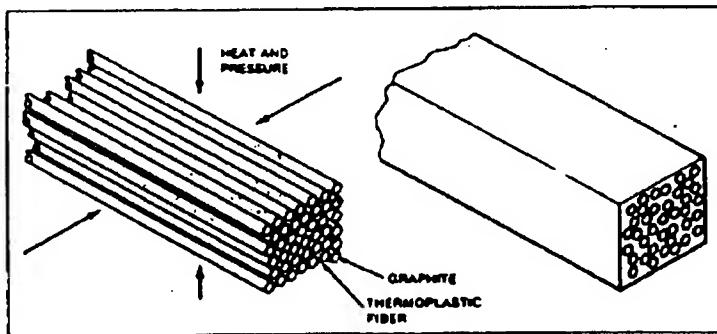
O'Connor likewise relies on the use of a woven fabric in order to provide a useful method:

Processes for preparing fiber reinforced thermoplastic articles are provided, for example, thermoplastic fibers and reinforcement fibers can be intermingled to produce a composite yarn, which is used to weave a fabric. Then the fabric heated to produce a reinforced article. As another example, thermoplastic yarn and reinforcement yarn can be woven together to produce a composite fabric, which, upon heating, produces a reinforced article.

See the Abstract of O'Connor (underlining added).

Again, the art relied on by the Examiner requires the use of a thermoplastic-containing thread that is in the form of a woven fabric. There is no disclosure or suggestion that any thermoplastic fiber disclosed in O'Connor may be used in a manner where it is not interconnected with other fibers of different layers of a fabric.

NASA Tech Brief likewise discloses a complex multilayer structure that includes threads that are present unidirectionally. The drawing of NASA Tech Brief is reproduced below to illustrate this point.



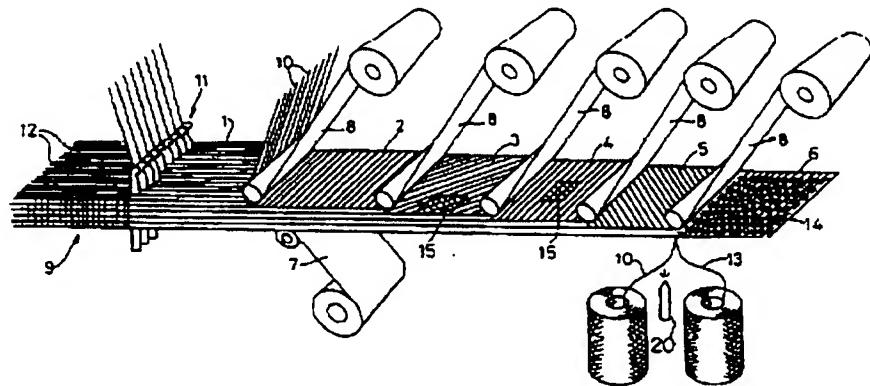
As is readily evident from the drawing, multiple layers of threads exist in the structure of the NASA Tech Brief. Not only is this structure excluded from the presently claimed invention because it includes more layers than allowed in the present claims, it is further in violation of the claimed invention because the threads are only unidirectional and thus the structure made thereby cannot meet the requirement of the present claims which recite perpendicularly oriented thread.

Matsuo (U.S. '5,989,710) likewise discloses the use of unidirectional reinforcing threads rather than a method which must produce a composite sheet having the thread structure recited in the present claims. For example, each of the examples of Matsuo provides only unidirectional thread orientation. There is no disclosure or suggestion in Matsuo that any modification of the Matsuo method is possible such that Middelman can be modified to provide a method that effectively produces the composite sheet manufactured in the presently claimed invention.

The same is true of Vane (U.S. 5,445,693). Vane may describe a process that forms a composite sheet in a continuous manner, however, Vane requires that the various thread layers are interconnected, in violation of the present claim limitations. For example:

The invention provides a method of providing a formable composite material comprising providing a reinforcing material (9) having a plurality of superimposed layers (1-6), each layer consisting of a plurality of unidirectional non-woven yarns or threads (10) laid side-by-side, the yarns or threads in at least some of the different layers extending in different directions, said layers being stitched (12) together, and before said stitching incorporating in or with the reinforcing material (9) a matrix material (7, 8).

See the Abstract of Vane and Figure 1 reproduced below.



Again, the art relied on by the Examiner discloses the formation of a composite sheet in a manner that is contradictory to the claimed invention; namely, by stitching together a plurality of fibers before such fibers undergo treatment to form a composite.

The Examiner has put forth no evidence whatsoever that one of ordinary skill in the art would in fact have been motivated to make the composite structure recited in the present claims by modifying the cited references. The Examiner appears to rely solely on the premise that: because thermoplastic fibers had previously been used in making composite structures, it would be obvious to modify the matrix impregnation method of Middelman to replace matrix impregnation with a thermoplastic fiber.

The Examiner ignores the substantial differences between the composite sheet formed in the presently claimed method and the composite sheets of the secondary references. For example, each of the secondary references uses a complex multilayered thread structure which may have interconnected threads whereas the presently claimed invention excludes such structures. The secondary references emphasize the importance of using such structures, to make use of the advantageous properties of fabrics such as draping and resilience.

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